pendence and activity.

Housekeepers, by holding on to usages and regulations of the days of slavery, spend money which they should save for attendance and superintendence which could dated bonds is in default about \$1,000,000. easily be dispensed with. The head of the family should trust nothing to another which can be as well done by himself; but he should be always able to do it better. In London to fund the debt and overdue With his hands to do and his eyes to see, interest into new four-per-cent. gold bonds, economy and fidelity will be secured. His interests are thus always protected. Then the housekeeper should always be sure that to either proposition, because they include no more are employed in any service than are wanted to perform it. All the members of the household should be made useful. There should be no idle hands. Everyone should be educated to personal independencenever to eat the bread of idleness. This rule would clear the homestead of supernumeraries, and bring about economy and accountability in supplies of all sorts.

Every man can observe in every-day life the want of proper economy and proper vigilance. Hospitality and liberality are lovely; but it is, alas! too true that the conditions of this day demand that families and housekeepers shall reform their domestic economy. It is demanded for their own support, and it is demanded for the young, whose daily lives constitute their education-the education that is to fit them for life and imbue their minds with the ideas of independence, ability to live honestly and maintain good names, and to fulfil the responsibilities of life. The case and lavish living of the times that are past must be succeeded by a virtuous economy. Wastefulness is now indeed a sin. Every head of ten years in the order of issue. Both prina family is faithless to his duty who fails to | cipal and interest to be exempt from taxateach those under his guardianship honesty | tion and the coupons to be made receivable through careful administration and proper distribution of the necessaries of life. Economy must prevail now, or the house where it is not found will fall into embarrassments and troubles.

It is through carefulness and order that the best practical lessons of economy are taught, and it is by the employment of the of personal independence is tirmly im- of the principal of the debt. This and the planted in the hearts of young people. It is certainly a deplorable fact that we of tax-receivable scrip.

here in the South have not gotten rid of some wasteful and apathetic customs that were peculiar to slavery. The sooner we part with them the better. The people can do themselves a great deal of good by reviewing their own circumstances and of their securities between themselves .changing customs wherever it is possible, lopping off expenditure and dispensing with attendance wherever it is possible. The rising generations must be educated to economy and industry. We already see that personal means cannot be enjoyed with the freedom and readiness that once existed. The young cannot fall into the possession of the ability of their fathers to lead lives of leisure and abundance, and it would be unfatherly and cruel to them to bring them up to habits of extravagance and irregularity.

That a great change has been made is certainly true; but all observant persons must admit that there is a great want of more thorough economy and order. And, we repeat, the present time is favorable for reviewing the past and planning for the future. Economy is more than ever a virtuemore than ever necessary. And the great virtue of the Revolutionary period-the virtue of PERSONAL INDEPENDENCE-is now more than ever the true stay and glory of society. Every member of the household should be imbued with a full sense of his personal obligation to be of service, and never to eat the bread of idleness. A society thus educated is most virtuous, most independent, and most fit for true great-

New-Year's Day. "New-Year calls" have had their "ups and downs" in fashionable life. The custom reached its zenith a few years since; but has latterly become less popular. In the community where it first grew up Christmas was never specially popular, and "Thanksgiving-day" was put forward as a ploited to "take the shine off" Christmas, and it rapidly increased in favor, until the more prudent housekeepers began to think breach than the observance. The annual call on the first day of the year proved to be an economical plan of visiting, yet not always agreeable; while the tipping of glasses at every call was rather over-taxing the pledging capacity, and was not without serious disadvantages. So that the "grand rounds" of New-Year calls have been steadily becoming less popular for some years, and at other places, who called upon me People begin to think that there can be no with professions of regard that were not substitute for the delightful refinions of family and friends on Christmas-eve and Christmas-day. The joys and festivities of those happy days can have no equals in any other of the days or any other of the festivals known to society. After the bright scenes and jubilant joys of Christmas, "New-Year's" circuit palls upon the fancy and tires the patience. New-Year's day is the time for putting things in order and for commencing the year with proper purposes and careful plans. New-Year's night is not the fit time for the disorder of a carousal. nor is the next morning the most timely for headaches and indigestion. After Christ- it will eventually chrystalize into a demonmas-nothing. Ne other observance can be loved.

## A Surprise Indeed.

we received yesterday morning the Louisville Courier-Journal of Wednesday, the last of January. Never before was a Louisville Courier to the direction of peak of 1 and it would be to a per received at the Richmond post-office the day after it was printed. In this case there were very fortunate connections and rapid traveiling. We expect to get the Journal thus rapidly no more until the Richmond and Allegiany railroad is built, and then we shall regularly receive that per the day after it is printed. That railing for the same search of the weight of the same as constantly-impending warning road will very much feelingted interesting against a repetition of those will be correctly and the received that the respectable of the Mississiph. Social and commercial relations will then become fleet and distinct on the public schools are allowed by law, appropriated out of State taxes, 39 per cent. for one year of the same fleet was printed. In this case, there were very fortunate connections and railing to the pentilentage of the same search of the public school burners of the public school teachers for one year mounted to \$2,767, and incidental expenses \$2,02,717—making \$4,799.17 and incidental expenses \$2,02,717—making \$2,02,000 per cent. f

between Richmond and Louisvil me not bespeak a pair of stippers in the Courier-Journal sanctum? The Virginia Debt.

The following article, or the main points of B, appeared in the leading New York plan outlined here purports to be projected by "The Funding Association of the United States of America," with Mr. McCulloun at its head. It appears that the Association proposes to guarantee Virginia against any failure of the proposed plan by offering to fund a given amount of bonds if the desired legislation is bad;

VIRGINIA'S DEBT-A FUNDING PLAN WHICH IT IS CLAIMED HAS THE APPROVAL OF THE LEGISLATURE AND THE BONDHOLDERS .- The bonded debt of the State of Virginia is consolidated bonds, the coupons of which terest on both is at the rate of six per cent. per annum-a sum that the State feels itself unable to pay. The interest on the consofiand that on the peeler bonds very nearly \$4,000,000. The last message of the Governor contained allusions to a proposition from the Council of Foreign Bondholders and a nearly similar suggestion from certain large bondholders in this city. The Legislature is almost to a man unfavorable the overdue interest, and because no provision is made for any distinction between the two classes of bonds. The consolidated bonds, because of the tax-receivable properties of their coupons, sell on the market at from 56 to 60 per cent., and the "peelers" at from 36 to 40 per cent. It is, therefore, not considered probable that either plan will be accepted, though the Legislature has invited the bondholders to a conference to be held in January next. The Funding Association of the United States the waste and loss that still appear in the of America, formed in this city about a South, and especially in old Virginia, for year ago by ex-Secretary-of-the-Treasury McCulloch, the officers of the Hugh First National Bank, and others, have devised a plan for the funding of Virginia's debt, which they claim has been privately submitted to promiminent members of the Legislature of that State, and has received their unanimous approval. They also assert that President Fry, of the Bank of New York; Drexel, Morgan & Co.; L. Von Hoffman & Co., and several other large representatives of bondholders in this city, favor the plan, and that the London newspapers unanimously indorse it. It pro-poses the issue of new four-per-cent, inter-

at or after maturity for all taxes, debts, dues, or demands due to the State. Certificates, bearing two per cent. interest, to be issued for the amount of accrued and unpaid interest on all classes of bonds up to July 1, 1879, except on bonds funded uvder the acts approved March 30, 1871, and March 7, 1872. These to receive certificates calculated on the basis of but two thirds of the interest. A sinking fund to be estabhousehold, so that there shall not be idle lished, which shall secure annually an hands to support, that the invaluable virtue amount equal to one half of one per cent. interest on the new bonds and, certificates

changeable coupons or registered bonds

equal in amount to the principal of the debt

The bonds to be dated July 1, 1879, and to

run forty-five years, but redeemable after

as recognized by the act of March 14, 1878.

The Association proposes to guarantee the State against any failure of the plan by offering to fund a given amount of bonds if the desired legislation is had. The holdsettle the difference in the respective values New York Times.

to be provided for by the issuance and sale

It is about time, after the "Clay-county ragedy" and the record of the wonderful courrences in Virginia and elsewhere, for intelligent newspapers to stop quoting from the Cincinnati Enquirer. The Police Gazette, if not so sensational, is certainly more reliable. - Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

[So say we. The Enquirer is not fit to be read in a family.] Our Harrisonburg correspondent was a day too late in sending us his letter. We

publish it, nevertheless. [From the Washington Republican.]

## Virginia Polities. AN INTERVIEW WITH REPRESENTATIVE JOR-

Dr. Joseph Jorgensen, of the Petersburg (Fourth), Va., district, returned to Washington from his Christmas holiday among his constituents in time to put in an appear ance as a welcome participant of the New-Year's festivities at the national capital. Discoursing casually yesterday upon the incidents of his holiday trip, the Doctor remarked to the National Republican that he had observed a decided change in the political situation in old Virginia since the November elections, and a change for the better. Thereupon the Republican asked

"How do you account for this change?" Dr. Jorgensen: "Well, there are many easons for it; among them the instability of the Democratic policy regarding our publie finances and the usurpations of petty Democratic managers-local politicians, I mean-at the polls. You see, these local managers, or whatever you call them-these ballot-box stuffers and manipulators of precinct returns-have carried things down our way with a high hand for years. At rival. "New-Year's day" was next ex- first the people didn't understand their methods, or perhaps they were so gratified at the results of their labors that they forgave and overlooked many disreputable things connected therewith. But now these workthat it was a custom more honored in the ers, as they call themselves, are demanding the reward of their labor, and are managing things to suit themselves, for their own profit and their own personal preference. National Republican: "Electing them-

selves to office, ch?" Dr. Jorgensen: "Yes, and doing it to the disgust of the better classes. Why, I met in my recent trip, which extended outside of my own district, leading Democrats at Lynchburg, at Danville, at Petersburg, and could not have been bestowed upon a Republican a few years ago. Many of these gentlemen were pronounced and bitter in their denunciations of the violence and corruption, and the disregard of law and jus-tice resorted to by the class of manipulators to whom I have referred. It was a new thing to me, but not unexpected; for I have always known that sooner or later the people of Virginia, the great majority of whom are naturally opposed to anything like dishonesty or trickery in public affairs, would come to the front with exactly this kind of denunciation of these illegal and disreputable proceedings. And now that the ice is broken and public sentiment is drifting in that direction, I confidently expect that stration which will insure comparatively

National Republican: "But what are you going to do with these violators of the law?" We received yesterday morning the Louisville Courier-Journal of Wednesday, the 1st of January. Never before was a Louisville paper received at the Richmond post-

fair elections."

sumption of persecution. It would enlist sympathy for them very naturally, for it would appear that they had been wrongfully persecuted, and wrongful persecution to compare, our expenses for the differ-is persecution. If my advice is followed out years, we find, out of the levy of 1875, only a few test-cases will be made, wherein the treasurer paid as follows: (But it is only a few lest-cases will be made, wherein certain and deserved conviction will follow, so that and of all this frouble, xiolence, and corruption, a sufficient, and only a sufficient, number of warning examples may be selected. We have got proof enough to do this in the four cases I allude to, and you will hear from them in time."

National Republican: "A boot the mo." National Republican: "About the money question?"

Dr. Jorgensen: "The finances, you mean? Well, I believe, as I said before,

that the great majority of the people of Virginta are scrupulously honest in their intentions regarding public affairs, and that if their State finances, for example, were committed to the control of the better classes there would be no difficulty between the State and her creditors, no talk of repudiation, and no nonsense about adare receivable at maturity for taxes, and justment except upon a basis of hon-what are known as "feeler" bonds. In- esty. But, you see, some new-fangled esty. But, you see, some new-faugled notions crept into politics down there after the way, and there was a popularity about the idea of new departures basis, wherein integrity and fair dealing weigh heavier than visionary theories or ter 161, flimsy and evasive pretences. In short, the of 1873. people are beginning to look things squarely in the face, with a determination to meet all the responsibilities of the present as fast as

the Democratic party, financially speaking, because it, has no sound and reliable or unchangeable financial policy. Honest money is what want, so that each man can calculate with certainty to-day exactly what he will be worth to-morrow. In this particular, of the finances, the Republican party, being an honest-money party, is growing stronger and stronger in Virginia every day. You ing the necessary calculations, but a referneedn't be surprised if we carry Virginia for President in 1880."

National Republican: "With what kind of a candidate?"

Dr. Jorgensen: "Why, with such a candidate as Grant, of course." National Republican: "Would any one else do as well ?"

Dr. Jorgensen: "No, I think not; but hundreds of good Virginia Democrats have told me that in national politics they would prefer to vote for an honest-money Republican for President to a soft-money Demoerat, or for a Democrat who is on the fence, as Thurman is. But Grant is the strongest if necessary, yet in this day of our poverty man we can put up. He always had a great following in Virginia. The people down there remember his magnanimity at Appomattox with distinctness, for it happened

duties of New-Year's calling.

## From the Southern Planter and Farmer for De-County Taxes.

We take pleasure in presenting to our eaders the action of the Tuckahoe Farmers' Club at their meeting on the 28th instant, at the residence of John A. Lynham, tax-payers the items in detail of their grievous burdens. It appears that the people of taxation, which virtually confiscates private of levy upon the people. property and is fast bringing on socialism, pure and simple? Is the burden imposed farm. When the Legislature, either directly or indirectly, proceeds to repudiate the State debt, it makes an attack on private houses, farms, stock, and implements should be sold for distribution among the rabble. wealth. The explanation of the heavy taxation which, in our extreme impoverishment, we are compelled unhappily to bear, is but too obvious. The present Constitution of Virginia was framed for the purpose, chiefly, of distributing the proceeds of property and the profits of labor among the thriftless and lazy. The governing power of the State is in the hands of a numerical majority who are not property-owners. Those who impose taxes are exactly those who do not pay taxes. What care they how heavy taxes are? They do not pay them. The report which we publish exhibits the frightful ex-

upon the public.

county: Under a resolution passed by this Club our committee were, in general terms, remired to ascertain and report the amount how regulated and enforced under our present county government.

This subject is one of the greatest importance, and your committee can but regret that various circumstances compel hem to say that they had to take up this subject at the very last hour, and their coming at once to the point, the inquiry of circumstances, in the struggle for the life the Club cannot be better answered than by of their State. quoting from the approved and recorded action of our Board of Supervisors at their meetings held on the 9th and 23d of February, 1878-making their levy for this year of our county. They are upright and conscias follows:

lists.
For superintendent of the poor......
For the clerk of the board of super-For pay of supervisors..... For pay of overseers of poor..... For pay of clerk... For salary of Commonwealth's attorncy Thomas (as fixed by the judge)... For salary of sheriff (as fixed by the judge)..... For salary of clerk (as fixed by the judge)
For pay for convicts on the roads....
For stationer clerk and treasurer.
For fuel and ice.
For water-rent

It is proper to remark that, in addition to the commissions as above, allowed to the treasurer, he has likewise his commissions on the State taxes and school tax collected by him, increasing his pay to a sum, as we es timate, to about \$4,000 per annum. For one year we learn it was \$4,700. The Commonwealth's attorney also receives, in addition to the salary thus allowed him, his fees from the State of \$10 in each case of felony tried, and \$5 for each misdemeanor conviction, with an allowance of \$50 per year.

and to meet their demands, made a levy of find a better man than Logan. The Board of Supervisors at this meeting. 50 cents per capita, and 60 per cent. on the amount of State tax (or 30 per cent. on all property). In addition to this, they made levy of 20 per cent, to support the public schools, equally divided between the countyoing to do with these violators of the law?" and district school fund. This maximum Married, on Thursday evening, January 2, by Dr. Jorgensen: "Prosecute them, of tax of 20 per cent. from the county is, in Rev. Dr. Minniserode, Mr. J. C. PHAUP, of this ourse. To convict them now would be to addition to what the public schools are

mer be; That would look like persecution, and the acquistal of any of these people unand the acquistal of any of these people unand the acquistal of any of these people under such circumstances would justify the ciency and inadequacy is too glaring for der such circumstances would eneords of the Board of Supervisors, in order

300 00 48 00 68 00 25 00 498 22 To supervisors.
To election expenses
To purchasing building on Court
Green.
To expenses of poor. Fo road expenses..... Fo miscellaneous expenses..... Fo refunded tax.... 762 25

surer's county commissions...... \$23,802 97%
Approved by board February 17, 1877. Treasurer's county commissions... The Club will not fall to observe the power vested in the Board of Supervisors and that kind of catch penny talk or and the County Court. The former lixes demagogism. That popularity was, of course, flecting, and matters are beginning allowance of his officers of court, and the to settle down now to a solid, old-fashioned fevy made accordingly. For this authority and the County Court. The former fixes levy made accordingly. For this authority vide section 11, chapter 13; section 7, chapter 161, and section 39, chapter 180, Code

Now, to meet the inquiry as to how these expenses compare with that of other counties, we are able to make only one comparithey present themselves. I mean by this son. The area of the county of Henrico is that they will not discount the future for 200 square miles; the assessed value of her son. The area of the county of Henrico is the fleeting gratification of present success. lands, \$32.25 per acre; and population in For this reason they have no use for 1870, 15,141, and her county levy, \$20,-

940.68. The area of the county of Louisa is 494 square miles; her assessed value of land was \$7.15 per acre; population in 1870 was 16.-332; her county levy in 1876 was \$4,921.58. But Louisa county pays her county judge \$400, Common wealth's attorney \$400, county clerk \$300, and sheriff \$400 per annum.

We have not had the opportunity of makence to the records will show how great the difference of taxation in the year 1860, for instance, and the present time. How light the taxation then, when rich with so much taxable property, as compared with the burdens we now bear in our days of poverty. In performing this duty enjoined by the Club, no person will imagine that we intend any reflection upon the honorable and efficient officers of our county. They take not cient officers of our county. They take not Unbleached, and Colored: one dime more than is legally allowed to BED-TICK at 61, 81, 10, 121, 15, 162, and 20c. them under the law we refer to. We complain only of the law giving authority for these allowances and expenditures, which, we consider excessive; and if it be in their power to relieve us in any way we are assured they will do so, for no county has better or purer officials, and we impute nothing wrong to them, and believe when we call and the Doctor hied himself away to the their attention to the facts, possibly not fully realized, they will all unite with us-only in assailing, as we do, an expensive municipal county government, made so under the provisions of a constitution that may suit the dense North, but in our sparselysettled country entirely unsuited to our wants and necessities, and in which Virginia

really had no real part in making. We claim to know something of the wants Esq. The Club, we think, deserve the thanks of the public. They present to the they cry out their inability to meet inof our people, and when in their distress creased taxation to pay the honest obligations of their country, we insist that it is Virginia, in their extreme poverty, are not because of their State taxes proper, for taxed four or five times as much as they this is not excessive, but it is this expensive were in 1860, when they were rich, power- and unwieldy county government, with its ul, and prosperous; and why this ruinous multiplicity of officers and its great power

Reform this we say. Let the Government cease to be philanthropists and cease upon us by the debt? Partially, but not diverting the people's money. Remove, if the chiefly. Repudiation, or anything short of we ever can, the heavy hand of the Federal ers of the two classes of bonds are left to full payment, is confiscation of private pro- Government, paralyzing our industries (but perty. A bond is 2s much property as a a subject out of our province), and then, regardless of the wild talk of extreme politicians, the people of Virginia will be able to do, what is their real desire to do, which property as flagrant and disastrous as if our is in honor to remove this burthen from their shoulders and save their Common-

The mighty issue we are struggling with now is our State debt. We must not stand idly by when rushing into the dreadful vortex of repudiation. It by retrenchment, then, we can take off 25 per cent. of our county taxes proper, and give it to the State in the interest of honorable relidjustment, and 75 per cent. can run our county government, it will make us no poorer; and ought we not to do it? Then, if it be vital to our existence, will not the people rise and even say delay also our public schools until this present agony of our old State is over? For any attempt to increase

socialism. Almost every third man we meet now is a State or county officer, living the public. The people cannot stand it. ber of other counties where the rate of tax-To the Tuckahoe Farmers' Club of Henrico ation is as great as ours; possibly on account of their small amount of taxable property it may be greater. But this is no argument against the view we take. It but strengthens the position, and but shows the and character of our county expenses, and greater and crying want and necessity of retrenchment, not only here, but over the whole State (for we are not assailing Henrico county, but only a necessary expensive government, extending all over the State, and that alone. We are only glad if it appears that Henrico manages the cumbersome machinery better than elsewhere), and report must needs give but an outline, be if thus relieved, it but demonstrates what very brief as well as very imperfect. But this entire people might do, under different

We close, repeating our confidence in the integrity and honor of our Board of Supervisors, judge of our court, and every officer entious in what they do and all they do, as we all believe. They no doubt consider these expenditures as necessary to our present government; then, if it be, we can only say there can be no hope for this people until it is removed. Then why not at once meet the issue squarely? Will not such facts and such necessities as are now upon us silence the voice of the demagogue? With but one party in this State now, are they all politicians, that they should be airaid to speak out? Let us strike the evil where it exists. It is not in our county done, nor with any of our administrators, but its germ is in that instrument which spreads itself over the whole State. It may be too late when the bondholders and nontax-payers unite as against the propertyowners, and taxation then reaches to that point of confiscation which we now feel so teadily approaching. Respectfully submitted,

J. A. LYNHAM, C. M. ROBINSON, Committee. Adopted by the Club, and requested to e published as their action.

Is THAT So ?- [Pinladelphia Times.]-The whiskey ring of Illinois, which is the biggest thing of the kind now cut of jail, appears to have arisen as one mar to help John A. Logan back into the Senate. It is strange, however, that an organization so influential should thus waste itself. It can

MARRIAGES.

SPECIAL NOTICES THE GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL CLOSING SALE OF DET GOODS THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WORTH TO BE CLOSED OUT AT ONCE. PRICES (I / FIXED LOW: SI

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN GOODS THAT MUST BE SOLD!

FINE ALL-WOOL COLORED CASHMERED at 50c. worth 51c.; at 65c. worth \$1: at 90c. worth \$1.25:
Also, light thades of MERINO, for children;
BLACK ALL-WOOL CASHMERES at 50c. worth 65c.; at 60c. worth 75c.; at 65c. worth 80c.; at 75c. worth \$1; at 85c. worth \$1.10; at \$1 worth \$1.25;

MEAVY POPLIN-ALPACAS in all colors at 16%c. per yard worth 25c.;
KNICKERBOCKER SUITINGS at 10c. per yard, reduced from 16%c.; reduced from 16%c.;
BLACK ALPACAS from 15c. to \$1 per yard;
BLACK SILKS at all prices. We won't give prices,
as the goods must be seen to be fully appreciated.

cinted.
COLORED SILKS at greatly-reduced prices;
COLORED SATINS in great variety. We offer elegant LIGHT-BLUE SATIN, twenty-four inches wide, at \$1.25 pr yard worth \$2;
CREAM-COLORED DAMMASSE SILK at \$1.75 per yard worth \$3: ACK SILK TRIMMING-VELVET at \$1.25. \$1.50, \$1 75, \$2, and \$2.50 per yard, worth iffly per cent more;
WIDE BLACK VELVET at \$4 per yard worth
\$6; at \$8 per yard worth \$12;
COLORED SILK VELVETS at \$1.50 per yard
worth \$2.50;
PLAID DRESS GOODS, one and a half yards wide,
at \$1.25 per yard, reduced from \$1.75.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS! Having a large slock on hand, we offer extraordi-ary inducements so as to close out the entire \$8 CLOAKS sold at \$6;

\$10 CLOAKS sold at \$7: \$12 CLOAKS sold at \$9: \$15 CLOAKS sold at \$10; \$20 OLOAKS sold at \$10; ductions have been made on the higher price CLOAKS.

FURS! FURS! FURS! In FURS our sales have been large, leaving us with a small stock, which we are determined to close out even if we lose money in doing so. We show a good stock of MUFFS, COLLARS, CAPES, and BOAS, and HATS for ladies and misses.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANKETS! We have too many for this time, and have made heavy reductions in the prices. We show qualities that will suit everybody, and as to prices we have fixed them so low that the closest buyers would not even have the courage to ask us to take loss.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! We show the cheapest CARPETS ever offered Many persons now have bare floors or worn-out carpets on them, not knowing how cheaply they could have their floors covered with a nice bright carpet; so just call and set posted in prices. We have a large lot of REMNANTS which must be closed out before the 10th instant. We show some of the cheapest RUGS, MATS, and OIL-CLOTHS ever offered.

FLANNELS of every description can be had at the RED TWILL FLANNEL, all wool, at 20c. per WIDE WHITE FLANNEL at 25c, worth 35c, per CANTON FLANNELS in all qualities, in Bleached, CHEVIOT SHIRTINGS at 85, 10, 12%, and 16%c. per vard;
BLFACHED and UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS retailed at wholesale prices;
DOMESTIC GINGHAMS at 8%, 10, and 12%, per

in all kinds of materials for BOYS' and PURE LINEN TABLE-CLOTH, two yards long, at ### ATABLE-CLOTH, two yards fong, at \$1 worth \$1.50;

LINEN TABLE-DAMASK at 65c, worth \$0c., at 75c, worth \$1, at \$5c, worth \$1.10, at \$1 worth \$1.25, and like barrains in finer qualities;

EXTRA-LONG LINEN DAMASK TABLE-CLOTH at forty per cent, below regul-r prices;

TURK EY-RED DAMASK for Table-Cloths at 65c, per yard werth \$5c, at \$1 worth \$1.25, at \$1.25. per yard worth 85c., at \$1 worth \$1.25, at \$1.25

per yard werth 53c, at \$1 worth \$1.25, at \$1.25 with \$1.75;
FRINGED NAPKINS at 50c, per dozen worth \$6c., at 60c, worth \$0c, at 75c, worth \$1, at 85c, worth \$1.25;
LARGE NAPKINS at \$1.10 per dozen worth \$1.50, at \$1.50 worth \$2, at \$3 worth \$4, and finer qualities just as cheap;
HUGKABACK TOWELS at 48c, per dozen worth HUCKABACK TOWELS, all linen, at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, and up to \$9 per dozen:

DAMASK TOWELS at \$3 per dozen worth \$4, at \$4.50 per dezen worth \$6, and finer qualities just as cheap:

WIDE CURTAIN-MUSLINS at 16%c, worth 25c.

per yard, at 20c, worth 30c., at 25c, worth 35c.; NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS at \$3, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$12, and \$15 a set for two win-NOTTINGHAM LACES for CURTAINS at 12%, 15, 16%, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, and 50c., worth thirty per cent. more: TABLE-, STAND-, and PIANO-COVERS in all qualities, very cheap; INEN CRUMB-CLOTHS two and a half yard-

INNEN CRUMB-CLOTHS two and a half yards long at \$4, three and a half yards long at \$4, four yards long at \$5-all of which are thirty-five per cent, below regular prices; COLGATE'S SOAP'S, EXTRACTS, and TOILET-WATERS retaited at wholesale prices; LADIES' UNDER WEAR, of our own manufacture, at prices that will actually by our as we can sell the garments ready made for less than you can purches the material and make them: chase the material and make them;
we offer for 90c, a GENTLEMAN'S SHIRT made
of the best Wamsutta cotton and pure Iri-h
linen, well made and fini-h-d; have only to be
laundried before wearing. These shirts are as
good as any two-dollar laundried shirt in the

GOODS, such as COLLARS, SCARYS, TIES-BOWS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SOCKS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS, and DRAW-ERS-all of which will be sold very cheap. We enumerate but few of the articles we have i dore, but will state that we keep the LARGEST. BEST-ASSORTED, and CHEAPEST STOCK OF

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